



GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, Dec. 18th, 1858.

C. G. COLE, EDITOR.

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Close of the Volume.

The present issue, making the 51 numbers for the year 1858, closes the third volume of the Times. It is customary for printers, and a good custom, to claim Christmas week for a holiday, and therefore, no paper will be issued from this office, until we greet our readers again with a "happy new year."

In bidding adieu to the readers of the Times for a season, and in closing our third volume, we have only a few words to write. In the beginning of this year, we promised our readers many improvements on the preceding year. It had always been our constant effort to make each number of the Times the best we possibly could; but experience and increased facilities are of little worth, if we cannot improve upon the past. We are not of those who believe in letting "good enough" alone, and in forever plodding on in the same "good old way," but we believe in progression; in doing to our next capacity now, that we may do better next time.

That we have fulfilled our promises, we leave to the better judgment of our readers, as they call to mind the preceding volumes of the Times. For the future, we bring to our task much more experience; increased facility and a stronger determination to make the Times what it should be, to fill the demands of the South for a home family paper. We trust we feel the responsibility resting upon the position we aspire to occupy; and feeling it, we shall always labor to discharge the duties of the position with fidelity to our patrons.

The 1st of January, our readers may expect us to greet them again, with our enlarged and improved sheet. The articles are already in hand, with a number of beautiful illustrations. We deem it unnecessary to give the table of contents; but our readers may rest assured the "bill of fare" prepared for the 4th annual volume, is far superior to the best of the preceding years.

We now bid the year 1858 a formal and a final adieu; and with a joyous hope of greeting all the familiar faces of our old passengers again on deck for the new voyage, we set about with a light heart to hoist the sails, weigh anchor and to "cut to sea" the 1st of January.

At HOME.—The Senior, after a trip of nearly three weeks, returns in time to announce in this week's issue, his safe arrival "at home." His trip has been very successful for the Times, and the readers will begin in next issue to reap the fruits of his labor.

S. C. SENATORS.—The Legislature of South Carolina, has had quite a warm time in the selection of a new United States Senator, successor to the late Senator Evans; to serve for six years from the 4th of March next. On the 10th of July, Col. James Chestnut, of Kershaw, was elected. Also on a subsequent election, Col. Chestnut was elected to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Evans. At the time of the election, Col. Chestnut was president of the State Senate, and W. D. Porter, Senator from Charleston, was chosen his successor.

GOV. GRAHAM'S LECTURE.—We have the pleasure of announcing that the Hon. William A. Graham will deliver a lecture before the Greene Monument Association on Friday evening, the 7th of January. See advertisement in this paper. A lecturer has also been secured for February. These lectures are free, and we hope our people will show their appreciation of such treats.

Carrier's Address.

The Patrons and Friends of the Times may expect a visit from the Carrier on Christmas morning. He has gathered for them a nice budget, and hopes they will greet him with an open smile, stretching from year to year.

WESTERN EXTENSION.—The Raleigh Standard is informed that the people of McDowell have voted at the polls, by a majority of 211, to subscribe \$50,000 to the Western Extension.

The University—Again.

By the constitution of the State of North Carolina, adopted in Dec. 1776, it was made the imperative duty of the Legislature, to establish one, or more, Universities. The Legislature performed that duty in giving a charter to the institution, now so successfully in operation at Chapel Hill. By having chartered no "more" than that one, the Legislature has given a clear interpretation of the intent of the Framers of the constitution. Both the constitution and the Legislative action in accordance with it, clearly show that the University was designed to be the highest literary institution within the borders of our State. It was this simply which we had in mind when we wrote the sentences for which our neighbor of the Patriot has so gravely taken us to task. We designed to state the true theory of the University, the place its founders intended it should occupy. Normal, and Davidson were not in our thought. If our friend, the Patriot, will but open his eyes a little wider, he will see that such was plainly and solely our intention.

In our thoughts on this subject we remembered also the state of things in Virginia. There, not only in theory, but by common consent also, as we understand, the University is at the head of Public Instruction. Randolph Macon, Henry and Emory, William and Mary, are not up in arms; do not feel their pride assailed, when the superiority of the University is spoken of. They have better sense. With them theory and practice coincide and are the same. We have the like theory. The relations of things in our educational system are the same, or should be the same, certainly were intended to be the same; yet if we venture to suggest an inequality, which is in no way disparaging, we are harshly rapped over the knuckles for it. The fact that Davidson, and Normal were chartered as colleges, proves them not to be Universities. We affirmed no more than that. We are not presumptuous enough after this experience, to insinuate that our University, with its large staff of well trained teachers, its long experience, its wide range of instruction, its extensive reputation, is in any degree or way, the superior of the other colleges of our State. The Public can well decide that matter, and we are content to leave the decision of it there.

We here take leave of this aspect of our subject. We are not to be drawn into a controversy about it, with the Sentinel, or the Patriot, or any body else. We will only add that we have not made a "violent attack," nor any "attack" upon Normal college; and that so far from being induced to speak for the University by any effects, felt, or feared, from "the Sentinel's article on Normal," when we wrote our own remarks we had utterly forgotten, if indeed we ever knew, the existence of such an article. The Faculty and Trustees of the University have nothing to do with our paper, except, as we trust they do, to read it. They have not "prevailed on us to come to the rescue;" and we think that the suggestion of our amiable contemporary, that they are "beginning to feel those (damaging) effects," would only provoke the laughter of those gentlemen. If the Sentinel has ever praised Normal, it does them no harm. If it has spoken harshly of the University, we trust the University may have strength enough of constitution to survive it.

Our object, in the article we are defending, was to rebuke, and if possible, suppress, a disposition, only too prevalent among us, to hear, and believe, and circulate stories that are injurious to an Institution, whose good name every citizen of our commonwealth, and especially every editor of a newspaper, in it, ought to cherish as precious to the best interests of our State. The University asks nothing but strict justice,—a fair examination, and sentence accordingly. Is it fair, it is decent, it is honest, to condemn her upon bare rumor, when an inquiry is so easy, and the facts of any allegation can be so readily ascertained? When she has, by patient labor, and skillful instruction, gained a reputation, that is bringing to her scores of young men from all the Southern and South-western States, and doing more, we venture to say, than any other College among us, to extend the fair fame of North Carolina, is it a becoming thing for the Sentinel, or the Patriot, or any paper in the State, to originate or give currency to statements, that are designed to injure, and if believed must injure her? Is this fair dealing? We leave this matter to the conscience of our friend.

We ought also to say that, when our article appeared, the Senior Editor was not at home, and is not responsible for anything that has appeared for the last two weeks. But when we wrote, we felt assured that we were writing in a good cause, and as we did not intend to injure or depreciate any person or thing, we are content to take the responsibility of what we have written. We care nothing for what a forced construction of our language may put upon us; and are quite willing that the public shall judge between us and our censurers.

The Bellefonte, Ala., Era makes the following announcement, in regard to a subject which is fully acquainted: THE GREENSBORO, (N. C.) TIMES.—We very heartily endorse the many complimentary notices of this paper which we have seen in our exchanges. It is a journal of which every North-Carolinian may be proud. Its editorials, its selections, its moral and literary tone, and its typographical features are excellent. It is published by Cole & Albright, at \$2 a year.

Letters from our Senior.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9th, 1858.

Dear James:—I wrote you last week from New York, where I have since remained until yesterday. Since my letter, the weather has continued very disagreeable, could rays from the Sun being exceedingly scarce. But in a city like New York, with high houses and narrow streets, one sees little of the Sun, even in fair weather; and to enjoy the beauties of "Star-gazing," or to "make love by moonlight," it would be necessary to climb out on the top of some house. These inconveniences, however, would be considered great blessings, if the same causes that excluded the Sun, would likewise exclude the showers. But rain, rain, rain, all day and all night; and day after day. If you would get a little idea of the muddy condition of the streets, look for a moment with the eye of your mind; not a carriage, not an omnibus is stopped by the falling rain; in fact, the number, if possible, is increased, and the rattling wheels continue their rattle with a deafening noise. Take a single stand-point for an hour, and you may count a thousand and different vehicles pass you. The picture of one hour is the picture of a day, or a week. Enough water, enough dirt and enough stirring together with wheels, will soon make enough mud. This morning it has cleared off and the wind blows hard and exceedingly cold.

You have heard of Mlle. Piccolomini, the great Italian Operatic singer. I went to the Opera to see her, and I assure you, there is nothing like "reputation" to draw a crowd, bring down enthusiastic cheers and shower bouquets. Mlle. Piccolomini is pretty, graceful and sings well; but I heard another, whose name I did not learn, whose singing powers far surpass Mlle. Piccolomini's. I am a Piccolomini's reputation surpasses the unknown singer's.

Alluding to amusements, there is no lack of them for every night in the week. At Laura Keane's, "Our American Cousin," is attracting considerable attention; at Burton's, "Extremes," written by J. Austin Sperry, of the Virginia and Tennessee News, is having its season; the magical deeds and wonderful pantomime performances of the Ravels are had nightly at Niblo's Garden; besides the Campbell Minstrels, Bryant's Minstrels, the Broadway Theatre, &c., &c. Lectures are also had in abundance on every conceivable subject and by every grade of talent.

I had the pleasure of hearing the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher lecture on "Sympathy as applied to common life." It was delivered by invitation of the Mechanics Association, the proceeds being applied to their benefit. The Hall of the Cooper Institute is said to be about the largest in the city, and yet it was crowded an hour before the time announced for the lecture. Mr. Beecher is a man that would be picked out of a large crowd by strangers. His face shows immense vitality and passion, with a head of strong intellect.

I was much pleased and edified with the handling of the subject, Mr. Beecher has a rich and flowing language, and I would judge, if not tried down by his manuscript, could bring tears and smiles alternately at his will from the audience. Sunday in New York, compared with the week, is quiet. Yet I saw a number of, I suppose liquor, doors open, and had news-boys singing out at me on my way to church, their long catalogue of papers. The street cars also, keep up their constant running, and on a rainy day as was this Sabbath, they are quite a convenience to the church-going part of the city. When the drivers and conductors have an opportunity for hearing preaching, I did not stop to inquire.

At 11 o'clock, I heard Dr. McClintock, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, a large and fine building recently erected. At 3, I heard some lectures before a Sunday School Missionary Society; one by a gentleman for several years a resident in India. He gave us interesting accounts of the customs and religions of the people; the belief of some, being in Mahomet, and others in the divinity of fire. So strong is this latter faith, that a follower would not extinguish the fire, if his house were burning. Another lecturer was an Agent for a long number of years, connected with the Indians, having removed with them from Georgia. Capt. Hudson, known in connection with the Atlantic Telegraph, had just completed his lecture on cannibalism, as he had witnessed, when I got to the church. At night I heard Dr. Bethune, of the Dutch Reformed, preach in the "Academy of Music." This magnificent building, the largest and finest in the city, has been engaged for the winter, for preaching by distinguished divines, without reference to denominational creeds. After crowding every standing place, hundreds were unable to get in. It is thought by some, that if the whole of New York were to attend preaching regularly, there would lack church room for an hundred thousand! What a multitude of heathens in our "Gospel Land!"

I would like to say something to you of the New York Press; but I lack time and space. The thousands and hundreds of thousands of papers printed off daily, are perfectly astonishing. And the amount of labor and expense immense. On Monday after dinner, the "President's Message," was cried out by the news-boys; and every morning the full proceedings of Congress for the day preceding, are in all the leading papers.

An election was held in New York on Tuesday for city Comptroller, Almshouse Governor and School Commissioners. It is said by the city papers to have been the most quiet election held in New York for a number of years. I did not see the least signs of anything going on, not even a ballot box. The Republicans distanced both Democratic parties combined. If I do not find an opportunity in my next to give some further account of New York life, I will tell you when we meet face to face. Our friend, James M. Edney, rendered me much service in procuring my business. He has a quick business turn, and can dispatch a great deal in a day. Fortunately I "hit upon" a Temperance boarding house, Wm. C. Greene's, Chambers, st., where everything useful is in abundance, and no one in a disturbing mood. I left New York yesterday, without having had time to look at many of the curiosities being much hurried by my business.

On my arrival at Philadelphia yesterday, I saw posted up an announcement for a lecture by Hon. Horace Ward Beecher, having heard Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, one of the champions of Abolitionism, I concluded, through curiosity, to go and hear the other. The subject was "Great Men;" and notwithstanding he endeavored to picture himself as a model, yet he proved conclusively and wearisomely to me, and judging by the large number of the lecture, to others also, that he was a "Great" bore. He said nothing witty, though repeated efforts; nothing very smart; and in the face of the speaker there was but little more expression than in a piece of chalk. His manner was perfectly dull and stupefying, and he read for one hour and a half. I hope "Horace" can do better.

I leave Philadelphia to-day for Washington, from which place I may write you again.
C. C. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 10.

Dear James:—I write you from here, merely to fulfill my promise. I arrived last night, and the weather is extremely cold, I find it impossible to go out a sight-seeing.

Having overstayed my time further North, I was reluctantly compelled to forego an anticipated stay in Baltimore. I had time, however, to take a stroll through the Monumental City, and notice of the severe cutting of the wind, Baltimore street was crowded with ladies, as beautiful as it is good for mortal eyes to behold. You know my great admiration for the ladies, and can appreciate the declaration, that I would not have missed such a sight for ten times the risk of frost bitten fingers.

There is nothing doing in Congress to interest a lobby member, and but few visitors to the city as yet. And finding the weather so extremely unpleasant, I have concluded to hurry home, and have for another time observations in and around the City of Magnificent distances.

My anticipated stay at Richmond, I will also forego; and passing the Sabbath in Newbern, the seat of the present session of the N. C. Methodist Conference, you may expect me early next week.

Were I not writing in a hurry I might give you some general impressions of life in general, but have not time now, and must defer to some future day.
C. C. C.

North-Carolina Conference.

The annual Conference of the M. E. Church South, for North-Carolina, is in session at Newbern. We made a short visit on our way home. Newbern was full of visitors, ladies and gentlemen, and but for our great anxiety to be once again at our post, we could have spent several days most agreeably. Bishop Kavanaugh is presiding with much satisfaction to all. The business of the Conference is progressing, but we had not time in our short stay to note down any items. We make a short extract from the Daily Progress of Monday, in reference to the subject of most general interest—the trial of Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D. The outside pressure is most overwhelming in favor of Dr. Deems, the great majority viewing the repeated charges as gross persecution.

CONFERENCE.—That portion of the business of the Conference which has occupied a larger place in public expectation than, perhaps, any other one item in the record of its proceedings, has now been reached. We allude to the difficulty between Dr. Carter and Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D., which it will be seen by reference to the synopsis of the proceedings in another column, came up, on Saturday.

Proceedings.—The name of Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D., being called, Dr. Wm. Carter objected to the passage of his character, as he had charges to prefer against him. Dr. Deems requested that the doors should be opened during the investigation of the charges; as it had already reached the public ear in every direction that charges would be preferred, he thought it right and due to him that the investigation should be public. There being no objection, the request was granted by a vote of the Conference.

The charges were then read by Dr. Carter, which embrace the original charges preferred by Dr. Wm. A. Smith against Dr. Deems, at the session of Conference, held at Pittsboro' in 1854, and an additional charge of immorality, with six specifications. These we will give when they come to be argued.

Dr. Carter went into an argument to show that the old charges might now be rightfully preferred and tried because, first, the settlement at Pittsboro' was not a legal trial; secondly, that two of the Bishops had expressed an informal opinion that it was not a legal trial, thirdly, that Dr. Deems himself had declared in his pamphlet that it was no legal trial. He concluded by submitting two questions upon the law in the case, to the decision of the Bishop, which questions were afterwards withdrawn for revision.

Dr. Deems combatted the arguments, showing from the records of the Conference that he was tried on the charges and acquitted triumphantly; secondly, that the opinions of the Bishops alluded to, was made up without the evidence or upon false representations of the evidence, and further, being informal, had no weight in this matter. He showed from his pamphlet that he had not denied being tried on Dr. Smith's charges, by the Conference at Pittsboro', but that he denied being tried by the Committee of that Conference, the members of which were not his peers and, therefore, could not try him.

During the discussion the speakers were several times interrupted by members who wished to make explanations. We shall allude to this more particularly in another place. The hour of adjournment was twice postponed to give the speakers time to offer their arguments.

After Dr. Deems closed his remarks, Conference adjourned to meet on Monday at the usual hour.

PRIVATE CORNER.

CLARA AUGUSTA.—You never have been intentionally neglected. If we do not succeed it will not be for lack of effort on our part. "Mine," "Winter Night," and "The Wind," received. We sent you the only copies of the paper we could find containing your story. G. W. COTHRAN.—Thank you for your kind offer. "The Gold man and the Sea," "Life's Aim," and "The Literary World," came safe and in time. STARR HOLLOMAN.—Just in time to comply with your request. You need not send "stamps," don't forget you purposely.

See J. B. Solomon's notice in this paper.

Arizona Territory.

Lieut. Mowry, delegate elect from the unorganized Territory of Arizona, arrived in Washington last week, and from him the correspondent of the Philadelphia Press learns the following interesting facts relative to this region of country:

The proposed Territory includes about one hundred thousand square miles lying between California and Texas, its northern boundary being in close proximity to the thirty-fourth parallel of latitude. At the time of its acquisition, it was possessed of but little population, but has since steadily increased, notwithstanding the great impediment arising from the want of military or civil protection. The central portion of the Territory is situated on the Rio Grande, including the famous Mesilla Valley. On this river, some five or six thousand. The Mexicans, although numerically superior, are strictly American in feeling, and are under their control. These towns have been erected since the acquisition of the Territory, and therefore all exclusive Mexican peculiarity of feeling has become extinct. The population west of the Rio Grande is concentrated in the Santa Cruz and Sonoyta valleys, as also on the Gila river. The town of Tucson has a population of nearly one thousand; that of Tubac over two hundred.

The American population largely predominates in the western part of the Territory. The legal vote is about three thousand. Very rich mines of silver have been opened in the centre of the Territory, as also on the Rio Grande, opposite Mesilla, some of which are already yielding very good returns. The principal mining companies are the Sonora, Sonori, Santa Rita, Pacific, Patagonia, and Colorado, the latter working a copper mine on the Colorado. The copper obtained from this mine is said to be the best in the world, possessing peculiar properties of malleability, &c. Very rich gold placers have been opened within the last few months, on the Gila river, twenty miles from its mouth, at Fort Yuma. The gold from these mines is equal to the best placers of California. When Lieut. Mowry left some one hundred and fifty men were engaged in working the mines, and others were arriving very rapidly from California. This gold has been pronounced, by competent judges, to be of a very superior quality, and is valued at eighteen dollars per ounce. These mines, I have also been informed, are accessible from California by both water and stage. A large amount of arable land is still unoccupied on the Rio Grande, Gila, and its branches, and the immediate establishment of military posts, as a protection against the Indians, will afford comfortable homes for many thousand emigrants. The cultivation is by irrigation, and two crops are raised annually, consisting of all varieties of grains, fruits, &c. During the coming year farmers will find ready purchasers for their produce in the mining and overland mail companies, as also in the military forces. The climate is pleasant, and emigrating pretiable, by the southern route, at all seasons of the year. The call made by the people of the Rio Grande upon Mr. Otero, delegate from Mexico, has been responded to by him, and he, in conjunction with Lieut. Mowry, will endeavor to secure for them the much longed-for organization. The route of the overland mail company is in good condition, and the trip can, under proper management, be made in eighteen days, and at all events, in twenty-five days. Lieut. Mowry is in fine health, and brings with him choice specimens of gold, silver, and cotton seed. This statement may be relied upon as the plain facts in the case.

The Greensboro' (S. C.) Times gives the following notice:

The Four Sisters.—See the advertisement of Miss Bremer's new work in another column.

The Times ought to know that the "Four Sisters" is not a new work, but a deceptive reprint of *Hertha*, which was given to American readers two or three years ago.

This contemptible trickery, to which some American publishers are too prone, should be denounced and discouraged by all who undertake the direction of literary judgment and opinions.

We find the above in the Charleston, (S. C.) Courier, and suppose it is intended for us. We, of course, could not tell from the advertisement, whether the book was an old work under a new name or not; and were, if it is so, innocently deceiving the public. We have since been told that it is undoubtedly a re-print of *Hertha*, not "*Hertha*," as the Courier has it.

We have received from the Editor of the Marlborough, (N. C.) Citizen, a circular letter, calling for county and primary meetings in every town and county in the First Congressional district of North Carolina, to appoint delegates to a Convention to assemble at Gatesville, on the 15th inst., to memorialize the Legislature for aid in constructing a Railroad to extend from the town of Suffolk, Va., by way of Gatesville, to Edenton, with a branch to New Ferry, on the Chowan, in Gates co., or to some other eligible point on the Chowan.

We insert the above from the Norfolk Va., Day-Brook, for the exclusive benefit of our Eastern friends. No such announcement would be likely to find its way to the public (they have so much state pride) except through a "circular letter." Consistency used to be a jewel.

THE SLAVER "ECHO."—Our readers remember the case of the "Echo," the vessel which was captured by the U. S. Sloop "Dolphin," when about to land, on the coast of Cuba, a cargo of Africans, and under the command of a man named Charles; they will also remember that those composing the crew were to be tried before the U. S. Court, now in session in Columbia, for piracy, under an act of Congress. Every one looked upon their trial as a matter of course, and the press hesitated not to declare that the law would be faithfully administered, and full justice done between the U. S. and the prisoners. As the constitutionality of the Act of 1820 has been very generally questioned, it was confidently expected that this case would offer an opportunity, long desired, to test the question before the Supreme Court. These expectations, however, have been blasted by the action of the Grand Jury; the indictments have been ignored, and "no bill" found.

Our Table.

A MEMBER OF THE REV. ELISHA MITCHELL, D. D., late Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology in the University of North Carolina; together with the Tributes of Respect to his memory, by various Public Meetings and Literary Associations, and the Address delivered at the re-interment of his Remains, by Rt. Rev. James H. Otty, D. D., Bishop of Tennessee, and Hon. David L. Swain, L. L. D., President of the University, Chapel Hill, published by J. M. Henderson, 1858.

We have copied in full the title of a very neat pamphlet of eighty eight pages which we have recently received. Besides the contents above described, it contains a Funeral Sermon by Rev. Dr. Chapman, Asheville; an account of the search for, and discovery of Dr. Mitchell's body, written by Z. B. Vance, Esq.; an account of the proceedings at the second burial on Mt. Mitchell, last June, written by Richard H. Battle, Esq.; an appeal to the people of North Carolina touching the erection of some permanent monument on the mountain summit, to which the interment of Dr. Mitchell's remains has given so melancholy an interest; and a graceful poetical invocation to that mountain, suggested by the sad occurrence. The memoir, which opens the pamphlet, was written by Prof. Charles Phillips.

Were we disposed to be critical, we might ask: Is not such a statement as the following: "Experience has shown the wisdom of this choice, inasmuch as for nearly forty years this lady presided over the household, so as to command his entire esteem and confidence?" is it not rather cold and stilted praise for the warm affection and faithful service in all wife's dutifulness, of a long life? And when we are told that, "It was a constant amusement for him to read the advertisements in a large commercial newspaper, to learn what things were bought and sold in the markets of the world, and then to sit down and find out where the things were manufactured," is the fact worth telling? Was it so characteristic of him, or a habit so worthy of imitation, that there was any need to record it?

But we are too thankful for any fit memorial of that excellent man, to find fault with anything about it. We are sure this will be eagerly sought for. There are thousands in our country who owe the formation of their character to Dr. Mitchell, and who will always hold his memory in grateful reverence.

We do not doubt that the mountain, where he now reposes, will always bear his name; and we hope that his many friends and pupils will not rest, till they have erected there some monument, which will express, at once, their grateful affection, and his eminent and surpassing worth.

THE KNICKERBOCKER for January

(No. 625, vol. 53) is already on our table. It makes its bow in an entirely new typographical dress. Its portrait of Bryant is an elegant specimen of engraving. The author of "Thanatopsis" contributes a short and exquisite poem. Several of the articles, numerous, and unusually rich, relate to subjects now prominently before the public. "The Queer Republic" gives the best account of Paraguay and its imbrolios to be found in periodical literature. "The Jews," written after careful observation of the Israelites of the old world, and detailing the terrible accusations formerly brought against them, is opportune and especially interesting. The paper on the "London Athenaeum and American Authors," a most sarcastic and pungent specimen of magazine writing, is something in the extreme.

Fitz James O'Brien contributes a poem, Miss Chesbro a story, Tuckerman a brilliant sketch upon English and French characteristics and Dr. Stevens a fine portrait of "the Pioneer Bishop," Asbury. The long satirical poem, "A Fashionable Toilet," is from a finished hand. For \$4 the Times and Knickerbocker one year.

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER, for December, is on our table, well filled as usual. This number closes the volume, and the editor bids adieu to his friends for the year, yet we hope they will every one, and many more besides, be present when his greetings for 1859 shall be published. We are truly glad to see the prosperity of this Southern Magazine. May Jan. R. Thompson long live to edit it, and may it become more generally circulated, as we know it will, when his efforts are fully appreciated.

DEATH OF BISHOP UNDERDONK.—On Monday morning 6th inst., the Rev. H. U. Underdonk, formerly Bishop of the P. Episcopal diocese of Pennsylvania, died at his residence, in Pine street, about Thirteenth. His disease was dysentery. Bishop O. was a native of New York, son of Dr. John Underdonk of that city, and brother of Bishop Benjamin T. Underdonk of the diocese of New York.

FIRST PAYMENT TO MOUNT VERNON.—On the 2d instant Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, the regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association," caused to be paid to John A. Washington the sum of fifty-seven thousand dollars, with interest thereon, the said sum being the amount due on the first installment. The payment was made through Geo. W. Riggs, Esq., of Washington, the treasurer of the association.

PATENT OFFICE RESEARCHES.—Washington, Dec. 1st.—The Commissioner of Patents has taken measures to obtain specimens and cuttings of the grapes, figs, olives, of the Crimea. Also to procure detailed information in reference to the drying of figs, raisins, and Dianté currants, and the manufacture of Olive oil and wine. The business will be entrusted to a competent agent.

HON. D. S. REID will accept our thanks for an early copy of the President's Message.

10.00 REWARD.

NOTICE.—Strayed from my stables in Warrenton, N. C., on the 10th inst., a small grey horse. Said horse has a short mane, and one hip a little lower than the other. He was raised, I understand, near Greensboro' N. C., and I suppose will make his way back, unless taken up. To any one securing him, so that I can get him, the above reward and expenses incurred, will be paid. J. B. SOLOMON. Warrenton N. C. Dec. 13th 1858. (163 ft)

LAMPS.—A large lot of fluid lamps just received at the Drug Store of W. C. PORTER.

Facts relative to the Products of Deep River.

A gentleman said to-day, that he did not believe that the black band ore contained oil, etc. I am sure it cannot be omitted to speak of this matter once more, promising, however, that any gentleman who really doubts it shall be convinced by ocular demonstration by calling at my laboratory and witnessing the process. I shall go on and state the facts now as though there were no disbelievers.

The black band lies in two beds, separated from each other by about 25 feet of gray shaly sandstone. The upper band, which is connected with the main coal seam, is about 8 feet thick, but a part of it is rather poor in iron; the lower is 6 feet; and some of this belt passes into a bony coal, but it is rich in oil. Its specific gravity is about three, that is, it is three times heavier than an equal bulk of water. A square foot of water weighs 6.25 lbs. A square yard will therefore weigh 5,625 lbs. The lower belt being two yards thick, but assuming only one yard thick, an acre will contain 73,649 tons. Three tons will make a ton of pig iron, and hence an acre will make 4,540 tons, and so on. But my object is to calculate the amount of oil which is contained in any given quantity of the ore. There is a thickness of 9 feet of ore which yields a fine oil. Its yield is about 12 gallons to the ton, say 10 gallons. It is 3 yards deep, and hence, according to the foregoing calculation, in a square yard of surface there is 15,183 lbs; and hence is an acre 21,608 tons. An acre will then yield in oil, benzole, &c., 216,080 gallons. The crude oil or products is worth at least 40 cts per gal., or \$126,702. The crude oil in a square mile will be worth \$75,555,240. Taking a ton of the ore by itself it may be added whether it would pay, but when the quantity is considered, and the ease with which it is distilled, it is not to be doubted for a moment that a valuable ore can be made to pay well, especially as a side product in manufacturing iron. But this is only a single branch of the business which would spring into life, when a way is opened to Deep River, when the coal shales, of which we have 15 to 20 feet thick in a body, yielding some 15 millions of oil to the ton—or 5 yards thick in a mass. Supposing there is only 10 square miles of it, even that product in oil will be enormous—any one can make the calculation. The slate is about 21 times heavier than water, or its specific gravity is about 2.50, water being one. The oil or product when purified is finer than the oil from the Canal coal of Ohio, and loses less in purifying. But it does not yield so much. Still, can it be supposed that this oil may not be extracted at a profit in these enterprising days? It does not require a red heat. Besides, the ammoniated products furnished by distillation, will be large enough to become an article of traffic as a fertilizer, and after the valuable products have been obtained, the refuse of fine slate, as it contains lime and phosphoric acid from the abundance of coprolites the slates contain, will itself become a fertilizer for the surrounding country.

E. EMMONS, State Geologist.
December 8th, 1858.

It will be seen that Hon. Thomas Ruffin, of Albemarle, has been chosen to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court, occasioned by the death of Chief Justice Nash. We received this news yesterday by telegraph, and have therefore had time to bear a pretty general expression of opinion in our community. The universal desire here appears to be that Judge Ruffin should accept. His previous resignation, with the reason publicly assigned, alone render doubtful his return to the bench.—Will Herald.

RAIL ROAD DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Charlotte and S. C. Railroad have declared a dividend of \$31 per share on the Capital Stock of this road.

A MEXICAN BATTLE.—There is an announcement in the New Orleans papers that Tabasco had fallen into the hands of the Liberals, fighting for seventeen days, with seven men killed on both sides.

MARRIED.
In Davidson County, by D. L. Michael, Esq., Mr. WESLEY RYERLY and Miss MALINDA KOONTZ, all of Davidson.
On the 25th ult., by J. W. Parker, Esq., Mr. JOHN M. HARRIS and Miss SOPHIA E. BROWN, all of Guilford.
On the 7th inst., by Rev. Wm. J. Ogden, Mr. JOHN A. ROACH, of Rockingham county, and Miss RHODA E. McMICHAEL, of Guilford.
* Spirit of the Age, please copy.

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